

WILLARD AN ACTOR WHOSE ART GIVES UNIVERSAL PLEASURE

Splendid Talents Shown in "The Professor's Love Story" and as Andre Jossan in "The Optimist."

Edward S. Willard, an actor whose splendid talents and fine art are now admired by the entire English speaking stage, entered yesterday upon a week's engagement in Washington at the New National Theater.

He appeared in two roles, that of Prof. Goodwillie in "The Professor's Love Story," an enactment which has endeared him to many thousands of theatergoers, and as Andre Jossan, the chief figure of a play by Alfred Capus, entitled in French "La Chatelaine," but known in the translation used by Mr. Willard as "The Optimist." It must give deep pleasure to those Washingtonians who are seriously interested in the theater to note that both performances of yesterday were given the most substantial support.

In the course of the succeeding five days Mr. Willard will appear in "The Optimist" four times, once in "The Middleman" and once in "David Garrick," and he will, no doubt, enjoy to the full the evidence of high standing which he has so generously earned and has now enjoyed for many years.

Many excellent qualities have invariably distinguished Mr. Willard above his fellows. He has long been the foremost elocutionist on our stage. His voice gives universal pleasure. His personality, wherever manifested, contributes intelligence, kindness, gentleness, sincerity, nobility of purpose, and fine character. His plays are distinctively opposed to that school which calculates on a debasing love of morbidity and cheap perversion of philosophy under the pretense of "displaying the great realities of life upon the stage." But with all this, fortunately for his patrons and the stage, he has never been content. Every season throughout a long theatrical experience has seen him grow in ability and charm until today he is, within certain acceptable limitations, one of the foremost, as well as one of the most highly esteemed actors on the stage.

To the average actor of today temporary success in any part is sufficient to determine his whole career. There are stars who must always be seen as pottering old men, or young Davids costumed like figures in a Noah's Ark, or Germans who correspond to no German ever seen in the heavens above, the earth beneath or the waters under the earth. Certain young women are designated as especially difficult studies for the playwright. They are like so many molds to whom the playwright must suit his wares or retire. It is needless to say this is not histrionic art, and that no artist ever belonged to this school. But it should be said that Mr. Willard has not only maintained a conspicuous superiority to these influences, but is today a fine example of that theatrical art which new creations enriches the stage with new creations instead of depleting it by revamping old ones.

The virtue of human activity lies in the fact that men apply their faculties to things material and dormant to make out of them things useful and good. Where the result ends in usefulness only the workman is a craftsman; art is distinguished from craftsmanship by the creation out of these same elements of things which are not only useful, but beautiful as well. This would seem to be within the comprehension of everyone.

It is sustained surely by the history of every people, and the career of every artist. Yet it must be constantly presented and argued and proven to put at rest an opposite tendency which esteems art to be a joyous excursion into gutter filth or a preachment with stench and unutterable disease for its text. In this clear and healthy view of art, Mr. Willard is pre-eminent, and the union of these two qualities gives his influence a value which cannot be readily overestimated.

It is a happy circumstance that the two enactments of yesterday expound these qualities admirably. Prof. Goodwillie, is a character like Charles Lamb, guileless, confiding, oblivious of self, solicitous for the good of others, a nature that thinks no evil, a mind that dwells instinctively on things which are pure, a heart that reaches out in sympathy to every one of God's creatures. It is an impersonation which reaches the best impulses in men and by singular power and deep pathos arouses every such impulse anew.

Andre Jossan is superficially of a very different mold. He is an ebullient nature, sanguine, secure, distinctively forceful and unvaryingly cheerful.

But this optimism is actually only another expression of the same high purposes, the same broad sympathies, the same love for others. He is a life of cheerfulness and energy built upon the unhappy experience of a wasted youth. His strength arises from an unyielding and secure knowledge of self. His sympathy depends first of all on a realization of his own weaknesses. So it is that through the whole course of a story which is essentially French, which touches subjects in themselves unsuited to theatrical discussion, this character discriminates only lofty thoughts, teaches (by force of a fine example) only the best lessons, and creates a standard of human affection so high that the memory of it must prove generally a precious possession, a love which, as Jossan himself explains, "shall bring only happiness to every one." Here is no plea for harlotry, regenerated or otherwise. This is no study in slime. By the force of noble purposes and the virtue of true art it is, instead, a lesson which must invariably uplift and inspire. And it should be added that although the story of the play is "French," it is still the French of Ludovic Halévy's "Abbe Constantin," and not that of De Maupassant or Balzac.

Surrounding Mr. Willard is a com-

pany of more than moderate capability, whose members have manifestly assimilated, through contact or otherwise, some of the star's artistic principle and great intelligence. Their purpose is to create new personalities, not to provoke laughter; to contribute to a concrete and fine result, not to obtrude personalities which are neither contributory to the play nor consistent with its purposes. Of this support special mention must be made of Miss Mabel Roebuck, Miss Rose Beaudet, Miss Mande Fealey, and Bassett Roe.

The effect of these enactments is thus substantially the same. In both Mr. Willard displays his sense of power as an actor, his complete preparation, his intelligence, his experience, and the marvelous symmetry which are the result of all these qualities. In both he appears as a good and lovable man. In both he endears himself to his spectators by many denotements of sweetness. In both he dominates many moods, and yet maintains a uniform and consistent personality with an ease and thoroughness which make illusion complete. The opportunity to participate, even as a spectator, in the nightly recreation of such an art product is therefore a great privilege, and it is a great satisfaction to think that thousands of Washingtonians will enjoy this privilege in the course of the current week.

Columbia—Engagement of Kellar.
The Columbia Theater announces that Kellar, with all his old time tricks of legdormain and many new ones, will open his engagement at that house at 8:15. Owing to the death of his mother, Mr. Kellar was compelled to postpone his opening here yesterday afternoon, but he will appear tonight and once more mystify his audience as he has been doing for many years. Mr. Kellar will be assisted by his wife and several other capable confederates.

Lafayette—"The Climbers."
"The Climbers," a play from the pen of Clyde Fitch, served well the purpose in obtaining for the Pike Theater Stock Company a hearty welcome and two crowded houses at the Lafayette Theater yesterday. The Pike company is known here, from the approval shown by the audiences yesterday its extended stay will be both pleasing and profitable. Last night's audience was the largest of the season.

The story of "The Climbers" is an old one to theatergoers. It blazed the way to success for Miss Amelia Bingham. Suffice it to say it is a story of women ambitious of prominence in society. The company is composed of capable members and their work yesterday and last night was most creditable. So great is the demand for seats a special matinee will be given Friday afternoon to accommodate all.

Mary Hall, who portrays the leading feminine roles, is strong emotionally, and plays her part splendidly. She will be a favorite of George Farren, who plays the part of the husband, is conscientious in his work, consequently he is appreciated. Byron Douglas, as the friend, is an actor of pleasing appearance, and is a strong adjunct to the company. Thurlow Bergen, a local actor, was given an ovation on his appearance. He is good. The feminine members of the company are Emeline Melville, Helen Rayome, Grace

HEARD IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Prominent Southern Official.

Col. A. B. Andrews, of Raleigh, N. C., first vice president of the Southern Railway, arrived in Washington this morning, and is registered at the Raleigh. He is accompanied by Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. A. W. Ford, of Covington, Ky., mother of his son's wife.

While in the city Colonel Andrews will look after matters pertaining to his official duties, while Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Ford will attend several meetings of the D. A. R. Congress.

Colonel Andrews is scheduled to re-

tain his present position under the proposed reorganization of the Southern, and will have additional duties to perform. He has been prominently identified with the successes of the railroad with which he is connected, and takes great interest in the development of the Southern States.

He will remain in the city until the latter part of the week.

A Candidate for Governor.

Alfred P. Thom, of Norfolk, Va., one of Virginia's prominent politicians, is registered at the New Willard. Although he failed to obtain the position to which he aspired, he is none the less popular in his State, and is prominently mentioned as the Republican candidate for the governorship in his State. He will call on the President while in Washington and discuss with him matters pertaining to Virginia State politics.

Politician and Millionaire.

H. K. Porter, of Pittsburgh, representative-elect to Congress, is a guest at the Raleigh. He came to Washington to attend the closing sessions of the House and to look after matters pertaining to his district.

Representative Porter was elected to Congress by the Citizens' party of Allegheny county, which was recently defeated for its municipal candidates.

Colonel Porter is a manufacturer of small locomotives used in construction work of railroads and has accumulated a fortune. He is prominent in the business affairs of Pittsburgh and is rated a millionaire. He is a man of great energy and residents of the Smoky City expect great things from him in his work in Congress.

Ohio Daughters.

Mrs. W. O. Thompson, wife of the president of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, is registered at the

Kellar Opens Tonight at the Columbia—"The Climbers" at the Lafayette. "M'Liss" at the Academy.

Hadsell, Florence Leslie and Evelyn Brown.

Next week the company will present "in the Palace of the King," and already there is a large demand for seats.

Academy—"M'Liss."
"M'Liss," a play with which the public has been familiar for many years, is the attraction this week at the Academy of Music. Miss Nellie McHenry, in the title role, throws much energy and ability into the part, and last night made a hit with the audience. Some one made the remark that Miss McHenry has seen too many summers and winters to exactly suit the part, but to watch her stage antics and vivacity throughout the several scenes is to come to the conclusion that the actress is to all intents and purposes only "sweet sixteen."

Miss McHenry shares the honors of the play with M. E. Halsey, who acts the part of Yuba Hill, stage driver and big hearted denizen of the camp called "Smith's Pocket." The rest of the company are of inferior merit, Howard Sidney, as Juan Walters, being the possible exception. L. J. Irving, as Judge Beezinger, the local magistrate, who decided all questions "according to statute," was the delight of the gallery, but his only title to merit is a loud, harsh voice, a beastly makeup, and horseplay that becomes insufferable before the first act is finished. He could tone down fully 50 per cent to his own advantage and to that of all concerned. The play is well staged, and promises a week of good business.

Lyceum—"Rose Hill Folly Company."

A burlesque entertainment of merit was offered two large audiences at the Lyceum Theater yesterday by Rice & Barton's "Rose Hill Folly Company." The important feature of the olio is the acrobatic work of Rice and Elmer, two clever horizontal bar artists. Grace and Burnett please in a comedy sketch, and Kathryn introduces a number of clever dances. Others in the olio are Berry and Hughes, Amy Williams, Nolan and White, and the Wilson Trio.

Empire—Burlesque.

This week's attraction at the Empire Theater is the best that has been offered since the return of the ever-popular Bijou Stock Company, which is made up of a score or more of pretty damsels and a half dozen eccentric comedians, who have nothing else at heart but other people's enjoyment and pleasure.

In the strong olio are seen Coghill and Arlea, in a travesty sketch; Aggie Behler, the American chansonnette; Andrew Byrne, a clever violinist; Vera King, in a monologue and songs, and the Greater Trio, Reno, Seamon and Milo, in a clever skit.

The burlesque is well staged and above the average. During its action the popular Howard sisters, Vera King, Flo Jansen and Aggie Behler, are seen to advantage, and sing a number of songs, which please greatly.

Reed Smoot's Receptions.

Senator-elect Reed Smoot, of Utah, continues to hold daily receptions at his rooms in the Raleigh. He seems more satisfied today that there will be no opposition to his being seated than ever and said to a reporter for The Times this morning:

"I am more than gratified with conditions as they exist. Members of the Senate seem to be more satisfied each day that there is no argument against my being seated and I have been assured of a careful consideration of my case."

His manager, J. H. Anderson, chairman of the Utah Republican State committee, is more positive than the Senator-elect and stated the Senator will be seated without any difficulty.

Governor Van Sant Here.

Governor Van Sant and his wife, of Minnesota, are registered at the Gordon. They arrived in the city yesterday and endeavored to secure hotel accommodations downtown. This was impossible on account of the crowded condition of hotels and they engaged apartments in the uptown locality. The governor is being shown about the city by a member of his personal staff, Col. Francis J. Carney, who is well known in newspaper circles. Governor Van Sant leaves the city on Thursday.

Excursions to Florida.

E. H. Morrow, of Portsmouth, Va., advertising agent of the Seaboard Air Line, is in the city looking after matters of his railroad. He called upon W. E. Conklyn, district passenger agent of the same line, in regard to proposed excursions to Florida.

ST. LOUIS POWERHOUSE

AND SEVENTY CARS BURNED
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—The powerhouse of the Suburban Electric Street Railroad line was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. It is reported that seventy cars were burned. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

SAENGERBUND'S ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL

Mummers Compete for \$200 in Prizes.

In obedience to the edict of Prince Carnival XXI portraits stepped from the pages of history, fiction, comic opera and the funny columns of the Sunday papers to assemble in curious medley at National Rifles Armory last night for the occasion of the fifty-first annual masquerade ball of the Washington Saengerbund.

The subjects of the merry ruler, forgetting ancient or instinctive antipathies, chronological contradictions, and all but the joyousness of the event, held high revel until the small hours of today. Columbine danced with Cupidine, Dresden shepherdess with Nimrod, Joan of Arc with perdidous Albion's monarch, astrologer with country bumpkin, and policeman with ragged, tin-capped Happy Holligan.

Fully 250 mummers took part in the masquerade, while the dancing was viewed by 2,000 spectators. Prince Carnival's little council found inspiration in this splendid showing to double the prizes offered, and \$200 was given to the maskers.

The winners of the first group prize of \$50 was the Jagd Club. It represented a hunting club, with its dogs, birds, guns, khaki uniform and leggings. It was composed of middle-aged men, and Mr. Zozel, the originator of the outfit, said in accepting the prize: "Young fools generally win, but the old fools were the biggest fools tonight."

The men were George Zozel, Andrew Loeffler, Jacob Sander, John Cook, Frank Findlay, John Byer, George Moore, William Berger, and William Ferguson. The second prize went to a group of girls, representing the seasons. The third to the Gold Dust Trains, H. Schultz and A. Dorsey. The fourth to the "Cob Dock" into Mrs. Relne Rochon, the Ro Coca Lady; second, Miss Josephine Klein, the Goddess of Night; third, Miss Amy Schwartz, the sleeping beauty; first gentleman's prize, Robert Pluyt, the lamppost and the ape; second, George Ruhl, the united slingers of Washington; third, Herbert Levy, caricaturing President Claudy, of the society of the Baltimore Saengerbund prize, President Claudy represented the prizes, and when his representation appeared for his money, the president caused an uproar of laughter by pocketing his prize. The Baltimore representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, Mo., was chairman of the awarding committee.

The entertainment committee was K. Xander, A. F. Joss, L. Faber, William F. Meyers, Charles Meyers, S. Sawtell, J. Waldman, H. A. Scherrmann, George L. Storm, and A. Levy.

The floor committee was A. O. Hutterly, William Beuchert, E. Kuebel, A. Lerch, C. F. Widmayer, J. Merklung, R. Schneider, H. G. Minster, S. Minter, F. E. Ghiselli, L. Behrend, W. F. Biehl, and W. B. Harley.

ALL IS FAIR IN WAR.

Consolation for the Perpetrator of a Mean Trick.

"My conscience has always hurt me just a bit about a little mean thing I did in the city of Helena, Ark., during the war," said a white-haired veteran, while musing over some of the sidelights of the sixties, "and I do not mind telling the confidential friends that I have prayed over it a good many times. Price was skimming around in the hills back of Helena at the time. The Confederate lines were in bad shape. Some of the Southern men had crossed the river below Helena and were quartered on the Mississippi side of the river, on a little bayou that reached out from the main stream. The information reached me that the men were in a bad way, and that they needed provisions, clothing, and a few other things. There was a certain merchant in Helena who had been doing a deal of smuggling, and I had been keeping pretty well with him. I've made my chance. I told him he could sell some goods down below town if he could get out of Helena with them. I offered to help him do it. He had a large yawl which he had pressed into service before, and it did not take me a great length of time to convince him that we could use this yawl to advantage. I got right into the plan. One night we loaded the boat down with an assorted cargo, clothing, food and other things, which the merchant had in stock. At that time you could hardly get away from the soldiers, but we managed to get out into the river without making much noise. It was a very dark night."

When we had reached the current of the stream, I suggested to the merchant that we lay down in the boat until we had drifted below the city. We allowed the current to drive us several miles below the city; in fact, as far down as it was possible to go. I knew exactly where the Confederate soldiers were camped. We pulled into a small bayou and started to tie up. Suddenly a squad of men swooped down on us and placed us under arrest. Then they began to unload the boat. The merchant did not care so much about the \$2,000 worth of goods he had in a yawl and which he was to have taken to the city. He was in great danger of being shot, but I consoled him by saying that I had fixed up a scheme to escape. That night a squad of soldiers came and searched the boat. About 3 a. m. I nudged the merchant and told him the soldiers were sound asleep and we could get away. At first he was afraid of being shot, but I persuaded him that it was safe and we skedaddled. I never saw a man run so in his life, and I was so tickled all the while that I could scarcely keep from letting the cat out of the bag.

"Up to this day that fellow feels that he owes his life very largely to me when I had deliberately laid the scheme to rob him of a boat load of goods for the benefit of the Confederacy, and I have often been shown about the city by a member of his personal staff, Col. Francis J. Carney, who is well known in newspaper circles. Governor Van Sant leaves the city on Thursday."

HOW TO COOK POTATOES.
According to hygienic experts, the best way to serve potatoes is baked with the jackets on. In order to give an esthetic touch to a dish of the brown skinned tubers the aid of decorative art has been invoked by some particular folk. The potatoes are now brought to the table in an open dish and wrapped in a square of huck toweling, embroidered in a design of potato blossoms. The wrapper serves a useful as well as an esthetic purpose, for it keeps the potatoes warm as a hotbed for the potato blossom design. Green silk matches in broken parallel lines add to the huck foundation.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE COAL SUPPLY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY

Stations Widely Scattered Over Entire Globe.

We might illustrate the growth of our navy by the vastly increased quantities of coal bought for the furnaces of our warships. In the year ending June 30, 1892, we paid \$550,451 to supply our naval vessels with coal; in the fiscal year of 1901-02 we spent for this purpose \$2,220,201. Last year also we expended \$750,000 for developing and improving our naval coal stations. About three-fourths of the coal consumed by our warships is from domestic sources; the balance is foreign coal.

Some interesting facts are observed with regard to the naval coal supply. It is found, for example, that it is cheaper to buy Cardiff coal, duty paid, in San Francisco than to ship our own coal from Atlantic ports around Cape Horn to supply our vessels on the Pacific station.

The Bureau of Equipment in the Navy Department has made agreements with sixty-one foreign ports all over the world to supply our naval ships with coal at less than current rates. These arrangements were begun three years ago and are found to be both convenient and economical. All the large navies of the world have adopted this method of increasing their facilities for coaling warships.

We have fourteen coaling stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Frenchman Bay, Me., to New Orleans. The only coaling station on the south Atlantic coast is at Port Royal, S. C.

The construction of the coal depot at the Brooklyn navy yard has made slow progress, but is now nearly completed. A pier runs out from the Cob Dock into the East River upon which a coal pocket with a capacity of 9,000 tons will be situated. A vessel of any size may be docked on either side of the pier and receive coal from the pocket by gravity.

Coal will be distributed throughout the navy yard by means of cars which will be run under the pocket and loaded by gravity. It will take some time to build the pocket, but the contract has been let.

A large amount of coal will have to be kept on hand; the 9,000 tons which the pocket will hold would go only a short way toward supplying squadrons that may rendezvous in this harbor. Our new battleships and armored cruisers have a capacity of 2,000 tons each, while the older ships of these types can carry on an average of 1,500 tons.

We have five coaling stations on the long extent of Pacific Coast. They are situated at San Diego, San Francisco, the Puget Sound Naval Station, Sitka, and Dutch Harbor on Unalaska, one of the Aleutian Islands.

Twenty acres of land has been transferred to the Navy Department at Dutch Harbor for its coal depot. The water is deep, the site is excellent for the purpose, and a wharf and coal depot, with a capacity of about 5,000 tons, are to be built. The fact may not be generally known that the War Department is about to fortify both Sitka and Dutch Harbor.

The coal storage plant now building at the Puget Sound Naval Station will have a maximum capacity of 20,000 tons of coal. As no good coal is obtainable on the Pacific Coast it is necessary to transport all the coal used by our warships on that station about 15,000 miles by water.

Among our insular naval coal stations, San Juan, P. R., is one of the most useful, supplying coal and water to a large number of ships of the navy, particularly during the winter months. San Juan is anything but an ideal coaling station as it can be used only by ships of small or medium size. Larger ships are prevented from entering the harbor by shoal water at the entrance.

It has been regarded as very unfortunate that we had no other coaling station in the West Indies, and the chief desirability of buying the Danish Islands was the fact that St. Thomas offered ideal conditions for a coaling station. Now that Cuba has agreed to let us have coaling stations on the island we will be very well equipped in this respect in the West Indies.

The storage capacity at our coal depot in Honolulu has been increased to 30,000 tons and it is intended to keep the depot in good condition as it will be several years before the proposed naval station can be established at Pearl Harbor. A while ago there was a coal famine at Honolulu and several mail steamers and also sugar plantations were supplied with coal from the naval depot. It was fortunate that this service could be rendered, for otherwise the steamers would have been obliged to lay up and the cane crop would have been ruined for lack of fuel to run the machinery.

Pago-Pago Bay in Tutuila Islands, Samoa, is now a naval station and the proportion is being made to extend the capacity of the coal depot, the present steel shed holding only 5,000 tons. The improvements will include better appliances for handling coal and larger storage capacity.

The port of Pago-Pago is the most valuable in the South Pacific. It is rapidly increasing in importance and is already a port of call for the regular line of steamers between Australia and San Francisco.

The retention of Guam as an American possession after its capture was for the express purpose of establishing a naval coal depot. As yet the appropriation for the improvement of the port of San Louis d'Apra has not been made because the House. The improvement will certainly be made before long as with the completion of the Isthmian Canal, Guam will become an important commercial port of call.

A large and commodious naval coal depot at Cavite, in Manila Bay, is now building and will be fitted with all modern appliances. Seven other subdepots have been established at various ports of the Philippines, including Cebu and Iloilo.

FROZEN WHILE TRYING TO KEEP BABIES WARM

Three Women and Three Children Meet Awful Fate.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 24.—News has reached this city of a terrible fatality from cold, eight miles from Goddard, Wednesday night. Six Mexicans, three women and three children, were frozen to death. The dead:

ISABELLA RODRIGUEZ, 40 years.
ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ, 30 years.
CECILIA RODRIGUEZ, 10 years.
AMITA RODRIGUEZ, 3 years.
JOSE RODRIGUEZ, 7 months.
HELENA VASQUEZ, 15 years.

The bodies were found yesterday on the bank of the river lying close together, their positions showing that the women had tried to protect the children.

They were with friends on the south side of the San Antonio River, Wednesday, and were put across in a skiff by Thomas Vasquez, the husband of Helena Vasquez, and started for a camp several miles away. It is supposed they became lost and were overcome by the intense cold.

They were not missed until Saturday, their friends on the south side suspecting they had arrived safely at the camp, and those at the camp not knowing they had started across the river. A search was instituted Sunday, and the bodies were found.

A SLIGHTED SCIENCE.

It is curious that in these days when every occupation is raised to the dignity of either a science or an art, housekeeping should be distinguished by neither of these titles. It is understood that no education is too broad to fit a woman for the duties of maternity, but it is generally supposed that as a mere housekeeper she can get along with the scraps of an education. As a matter of fact housekeeping is today both a science whose laboratory is the kitchen; an art which finds expression in every room in the house. The good housekeeper is familiar with many sciences. Her knowledge of prices and wages renders her something of a political economist, her acquaintance with the problems of sanitation makes plumbing mysteries an open book, and an understanding of chemistry solves culinary riddles and banishes hot or miss mistakes.

The decorative side of housekeeping requires both brains and heroism. It takes brains to preserve the right proportion between use and ornament. It takes true courage to banish from one's presence the offerings of sincere but misguided friendships.—Chicago Tribune.

FIRE-FIGHTERS OF BOY REPUBLIC

First lessons in fire-fighting were taken yesterday afternoon by the citizens of the Boys' Republic, when a blaze was discovered in the roof of Belrose cottage, one of the five cottages of Allandale farm, near Lake Villa, Ill. Lands whose ages are under fifteen years formed a bucket brigade and fought valiantly with the hired men of the farm in the bitter cold, but their efforts were unavailing.

In the course of an hour the cottage was reduced to ashes, entailing a loss of \$1,800. There is no insurance. All of the furniture was saved, however, and this was quickly installed in one of the empty summer cottages. Stories were used to beat the building and by night the fifteen boys who had been ousted by flames were made comfortable without inconveniencing their thirty-five comrades.

It was the first fire in the history of the Allandale Association of Chicago, an incorporation that was formed six years ago for the purpose of conducting a farm after the method pursued in New York State. The institution has a system of government modeled on the lines of the national Government, and is exclusively for boys between the ages of six and fifteen years.

Edward L. Bradley, director of the farm, notified the trustees of the association during the afternoon of the loss. The trustees are Charles D. Boyles, Levett Thompson, W. G. Hibbard, Jr., Charles S. Quincy, John R. Case, Stanley McCormick, George Higginson, and Louis E. Lullin, the last named being president and treasurer.—Chicago Chronicle.

DR. KOCH IS HERE

With His Great German Consumption and Asthma Cure. He Can Be Consulted Free at His Washington Office, 730 Eleventh Street, N. W.

Dr. Edward Koch, the inventor of the Koch Inhalation, is now in this city at the Koch Lung Cure, 730 11th St. N. W. The doctor asserts that bronchial catarrh of the lungs is often mistaken for consumption. Do not fill the stomach full of medicine, which does more harm than good. The doctor says:

"Nothing but a direct application of healing vaporized medicines, antiseptics, and germicides to the very seat of the disease will effect a cure of this or any other lung disease, and they can be applied only by inhaling them in a vaporized state. The lungs constitute an air cavity, and can be reached medicinally only by medicated air." This treatment was discovered, perfected, and first successfully applied by me. It is the only natural scientific and common-sense treatment ever applied for bronchial and consumptive diseases. If it fails nothing else could possibly succeed. But

GREAT BRITAIN'S PLANS TO INCREASE HER NAVY

Five Battleships With a Displacement of Eighteen Thousand Tons.

The five battleships belonging to the shipbuilding program of the present and last financial years—the King Edward VII class—says the "London Telegraph," are to displace 16,350 tons, but the vessels which will be included in the new constructive proposals to be submitted to parliament will even exceed these in size. They will displace, in fact, no less than 18,000 tons of water, and will be much the largest men-of-war ever constructed. Gradually the dimensions of ships of the line have been increased, and in view of the latest step forward it is not uninteresting to trace the growth, quoting only the first-class ships:

No. Class.	Launched.	Displacement.
6. Admiral	1882-6	10,600
2. Nile	1887-8	11,940
8. Royal Sovereign	1892-2	14,150
9. Majestic	1894-6	14,900
3. Formidable	1898-9-1902	15,000
6. Duncan		14,600
5. King Edward VII.		16,350
.. New class		18,000

Phillip Watts' designs for these monster ships, the first he has designed since he became director of naval construction, are in an advanced state. A correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald" points out that Sir William White increased the size of our battleships by about 40 per cent, but their fighting efficiency was advanced at an enormously greater ratio. Now Mr. Watts makes a big step, and he has this great advantage that he will have a much greater margin wherewith to increase the purely military capabilities of his new ships. In gun power and armament they will mark a great advance. The armament of the new ships will be the most powerful ever mounted on a British man-of-war. The guns will include: Four 12-inch, throwing a 500-pound projectile, mounted in fore and aft barbettes. Eight 9.2-inch, throwing a 350-pound projectile, mounted in pairs in barbettes at the four corners of the citadel. Ten or twelve 6-inch, throwing a 100-pound projectile, mounted in box barbettes on the main deck, with armored partitions.

These ships consequently will carry four more 9.2-inch weapons than those of the King Edward VII class. The same correspondent adds that it is scarcely necessary to say that just as the King Edward marked a great advance on former ships, so these new vessels will excel anything yet brought forward for construction. As regards armor protection, the new ships will have a complete broadside of nine-inch for the full length of the citadel. In the King Edward class the main belt on the waterline is nine-inch, but it is reduced to eight-inch for the next width of plate, and finally to seven-inch for the upper part of the shell.

In other respects these new ships will embody improvements, for it will be readily understood that practically all the additional displacement weight is at the disposal of the designer for improved fighting qualities. The hull or shell, although a 1 1/2% larger, absorbs very little more weight; the increased length is itself a factor making for greater speed, so that the addition to power and therefore weight of machinery is inconceivable